The True Mortherner.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1883.

NEWS CONDENSED.

EASTERN.

N. A Dukes, on trial at Uniontown, Pa, for murdering Assistant State Treasurer Nutt, was found to be not guilty. Judge and spectators were amazed at the verdict, and the popular excitement was intense. Dukes and the jury were hung and burned in effigy.

Emmet O'Neill, a broker of Schenectady, N. Y., has swindled people with whom he had business relations out of the total sum of \$250,000, in amounts varying from \$1,500 to \$12,000.

A new telegraph company has been formed in New York, the projectors of which profess an intention of building a line from the city of New York through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Chicago.

Two students of Columbia College. New York, had arranged to fight a duel, but one of the principals and a number of his friends were arrested as they were setting forth for the place set for the meeting.

The two Judson sisters perished in the flames at East Hartford, Conn., by the burning of their house.

Serious charges were made against Supervising Architect Hill in connection with the disbursements for the new Government building at Philadelphia.

Edward Malley, whose son and nephew were tried for murdering Jennie Cramer, has brought thirty insurance companies into court at New Haven for refusing to pay their risks-\$140,000 in all-on his store at New Haven, burned February, 1882.

One of the jurors who tried Dukes at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of Dr. Nutt, was assaulted in the streets of Belle Vernon by persons who regard the verdict of acquittal as infamous, and so severely beaten that his life is despaired of.

While she was kneeling in prayer, a spark fell upon and ignited the dress of Mrs. Ann Roland, of Bridgeport, Conn , and she was so badly burned that she died the following morning

The white lead works at Washington, Pa., were burned, causing a loss of \$90,000.

WESTERN.

John Jessrang was pulled out of nis bed and lynched at Glendale, Montana, for the murder of a companion named David-

The annual report of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company shows an increase of \$318,914 on the gross traffic receipts over those of 1881 and an increase of \$433,587 in the net earnings from

aster, near Braidwood, Ill., telegraphed as follows on the 16th inst.: "Since the sad mishap at the Diamond mine, on the 16th of February, resulting in the death of seventyfive men, the weather has been favorable and the prairie has dried as rapidly as could be expected. Unfortunately, no ditch or provision has been made to carry off the water pumped from the mine, hence the want of success. Only six inches have been made since Sunday night. One conjecture is that there is underground water. This is founded upon the coldness and on the smell of the water taken from the shaft. Another idea is, and it appears to be the most reasonable, that as the water taken from the shaft is allowed to spread itself over the prairie it finds its way back into the mine."

The contractors for the 200 miles of the Northern Pacific railroad remaining to be constructed promise that the gap will be

closed before the 1st of September next. The Chicago "balk-line" billiard tournament was won by Lon Morris, of Chicago

The annual review of pork-packing in Chicago shows a small increase for the winter season (from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28) as compared with the preceding season, and a falling off for the entire year ending Feb. 28, 1883, of 850,000 head in the number of hogs packed.

The bill giving the remains of executed criminals to the custody of the Sheriff, who shall cause them to be decently interred, has passed the lower house of the

Connecticut Legislature. A woolen mill at Mexico, Mo., was swept away by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000,

The burning of the Miami distillery at Hamilton, Ohio, entailed a loss of \$100,-

William Keys, a farmer of Greenfield, Ohio, accused Stanton and John Tay- formers, and their stronghold "packed ler, sons of a neighbor, of stealing from him. juries." Innocent persons have been hanged, A fight ensued, when Keys shot Stanton Taylor through the heart and mortally they will not be prosecuted, as the officials wounded John Taylor.

tral Wisconsin for the season just closing misapplied or foolishly expended, and avers will, according to careful estimates, be about 25 per cent. below the average, £26,000—is invested in American securities. amounting in the aggregate to something ike 1,500,000,000 feet.

SOUTHERN.

Judge David Davis and Miss Addie Burr were married at Fayetteville, N. C., but few persons being present. The presents were numerous and costly. The bridal trousseau, many of the dresses in \$7,624,833. which were made by Worth, of Paris, entailed an expense of \$15,000.

Clarence Hite, one of the Missouri ontlaws, pardoned on account of ill health Charlestown, W. Va., to the fear that by Gov. Crittenden, died at his home in Logan county, Ky., the other day.

William Watkins and Jack Baldwin loved the same damsel. As they both could not marry her, Jack slew Billy and then killed himself. All the parties were col-

H. F. Crocker, a desperado, who confessed to murdering three men and one woman, and regretted that he did not have an opportunity to kill two men more, committed suicide in the Granbury (Texas) jail.

A lady of Hagerstown, Md., who had | causing a loss of \$100,000. had eleven teeth extracted caught cold in her jaws, lockjaw set in, and she died.

During the past year the Baltimore with the robbery of a \$50,000 keg of gold

Conference of the M. E Church South received \$153,000 for missionary work-the largest contribution since the war.

A fire at Jacksonville, Tex., burned property of the estimated value of \$100,000, Benjamin Bates, grand-nephew of Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln, committed suicide at

WASHINGTON.

Richmond, Va.

The appearance of another dangerous counterfeit silver dollar, stated to be of the same weight as the genuine and calculated to deceive even experienced merchants and bank cashiers, is reported from Washington. It is said that the counterfeit coin is heavily plated and resists the acid tests, but nothing is known of its composition

In the star-route trial, the other day, Thomas J. Brady, ex-Assistant Postmaster General, was placed on the witness stand and testified in his own behalf. He denied that he was a conspirator, and affirmed that James, MacVeagh, Walsh and Rerdell were perjurers. He had virtually become acquainted with Dorsey since this prosecution was inaugurated, never plotted with him, save touching certain political affairs, and conducted his department in the postoffice for the welfare of the country and the good of the mail service.

A statement has been prepared by the Treasury Department showing the total amount of money expended by the general Government in all the States for public buildings from the foundation of the Government up to the present time. The net expenditures amount to \$83,404,221. New York received \$14,514,656; Massachusetts, \$7,670,023; Pennsylvania, \$7,482,469; Illinois, \$7,463,936; Missouri, \$6,134,068; Ohio, \$5,-796,968; Louisiana, \$4,972,368; South Carolina, \$3,386,884; California, \$2,155,622; Maine-\$2,080,137; Maryland, \$1,864,692; Tennessee, \$1,129,044; Connecticut, \$1,074,925. The other States got sums varying from \$50,000 to \$800,000.

Owing to a lack of money to carry on the work of the signal service as at present arranged, the Chief Signal Officer has ordered the discontinuance of thirty-three "cautionary-display stations" on the lakes and three on the Atlantic coast, beside other work of the bureau.

POLITICAL.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed a bill to prevent delay or discrimination by railroad or transportation companies.

A high-license act has been adopted by both houses of the Missouri Legislature. A bill prescribing the whipping-post as the penalty for wife-beating has passed the Illinois House of Representatives.

A convention of Rhode Island Independents assembled at Providence and nominated ex-Senator William Sprague for Governor.

A correspondent who visited the toed the bill making appropriations for be guarded by soldiers. scene of the terrible Diamond mine dis- | charitable and reformatory institutions of

passed both branches of the Legislature. The President has appointed A. N. States, to be Treasurer, vice James Gilfillan. convention at Providence and nominated A.

for Lieutenant Governor. An encounter took place in the Senate chamber at Harrisburg, Pa., between Senators McKnight and Emory. The latter had accused the former of misrepresenting his constituency; the lie was passed, and an statesmen before either had "knocked out"

his antagonist. Congress, has covered into the treasury of hanged by a mob. the United States \$458.80, being the proportion of his salary as Representative that he thinks he is not entitled to by reason of absence from his seat in the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

graph stock payable April 15 will be the debts largest ever declared by that corporation, viz., 1% per cent, for the first quarter of the current year.

Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Irish Land League, arrived at New York rather unexpectedly. He says his present mission is purely commercial, though he intends to give evidence in the extradition case of Sheridan. He condemns the execution of the laws by the Dublin Castle authorities, whose principles, he alleges, are terrorism and inand, though the real murderers are known. do not want to reopen the cases. He denies The cut of logs in Northern and Cen. that the Land League funds have been that the balance now on hand-£25,000 or

> The oldest innabitant of Canada has just died near Montreal. She was a venerable widow named Mary Hughes Grave, a native of England, but for three-quarters of a century a resident in Canada. Her age was

> 117 years. During 1882 the gross revenues of the Western Union Telegraph Company amounted to \$18,398,968, and the net profits were

Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, gave expression, at the meeting of the Baltimore Conference at the clergy of his denomination are leaning too much to bookishness, and that wealth i exerting a ruinous influence upon the

church. Many business houses in the public square at Bloomington, Ind., were con sumed, entailing a total loss of \$75,000. Forest City, a mining town, in Sierra county Cal., was totally destroyed by fire, the los reaching into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. A cotton compress and 800 bales of cotton at Texarkana, Ark., were burned

Four Americans have been arrested at Panama on suspicion of being connected

coin from the vaults of the Panama Railroad Company.

FOREIGN.

The proffered evidence of James Mullett, one of the Dublin conspirators, will not be accepted by the Government.

Rowels, one of the alleged Dublin conspirators, died in a fit in Kilmainham

Concerted action against the Anarchists is said to be contemplated by the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany.

Lord Dunraven has a plan for the amelioration of the condition of Irish laborers and for the prevention of the recurrence of distress in Ireland, which he will present during the present session of Parliament in the form of a bill.

Lady Florence Dixie, whose efforts to raise funds for the destitute people of Ireland have given her prominence, and who recently published charges that the leaders of the Irish Land League had defrauded the peasants out of a large sum of money contributed for their aid, was, according to London dispatches, the victim of an assault under mysterious circumstances. She reports that while walking in the forest at Windsor she was approached by two men in female attire, who, after asking her the time of day, attacked her with daggers. Lady Dixie swooned, and when she recovered consciousness the men had disappeared, having been fought off, as she believes, by her large mastiff, and possibly alarmed by the approach of a cart. Her dress was cut in several places, one thrust of a dagger having been parried by a corset steel. Lady Dixie's story was-related in intervals of composure during nervous prostration brought on by the adventure

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The star-route trial has been going on for seventeen weeks, and has cost the lovernment already nearly a quarter of a nillion dollars.

Losses by fire: At Lafayette, Ind., Litzenberger's flouring-mill and the Lafayette paper-mill, loss \$50,000, insured; at Boson, Mass., several stores, causing a loss of \$75,000, insured; at Huttar Station, Pa, a drug store and several other establishments, oss, \$30,000; at Sheridan, Mich., half a dozen stores, loss \$50,000, insurance \$20,000; at Dudley, Ill., a grain warehouse, loss \$30,000; at Philadelphia, Pa., Milne & Sons' cotton mills, loss \$60,000, insured; at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, a general store and dwellng house, loss \$20,000, insured,

The only coin of the United States that strictly conforms to the law is the \$20 gold piece. Other coins either lack something prescribed or bear some device unauthorized by law.

The police force of London is to be largely augmented, in view of the frequency of lawless acts of late, and until such in-Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, ve- rease can be made the public buildings will

The Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland, denounces the Government's work-The bill to settle the Tennessee State | house relief as an outrage on humanity and debt at 50 cents, with 3 per cent interest, a covert attempt at exterminating the

The report of Rear Admiral Clitz. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station detailing the circum-Rhode Island Republicans met in stances attending the loss of the United States steamer Ashuelot, by which several O. Bourne for Governor and O. A. Rathbun lives were lost, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The report is of such a character that Secretary Chandler has ordered a court-martial to try Commander Horace E. Mullan, who was in command of the Ashuelot when wrecked.

A dividend of 7 per cent. will soon exchange of blows followed. Bystanders be ready for the creditors of the wrecked interfered and separated the belligerent Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington, making the total dividends 72 per cent.

Two men named Coomes and Smith, Mr. Flower, who represented the residing eleven miles northeast of Helena Eleventh district of New York in the last Montana, who were suspected of arson, were An inter-State military prize drill will

> regularly-organized military companies are invited to participate. The Nashville publication house of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E.

take place at New Orleans next May, and all

Church South is so deeply embarrassed that The dividend on Western Union Tele- a sinking fund must be provided to pay its

THE MARKET. NEW YORK.

1	NEW YORK				
г	BEEVES	\$ 5.95	0	7.70	
1	Hogs	7.25	(0	7.75	
	Wire Supernie	3,70	(00	4.10	
>	No. 9 Pad	1.12	69	1.13	-
- 1	CORN-No. 2	2.20	(0.0	1.23	
,	OATS-No. 2	.10	(6	.10	
21	PORK-Mess	19 00	60	0.05	
2	LARD	113	4.00	.113	
	CHICAGO.	****	20 10 m	***2	•
1	BEEVES-Good to Fancy Steers.	6.30	68	7.25	
3.0	Cows and Heiters	3,50	66	4.75	
	Cows and Heiters Medium to Fair	6,00	44	6.25	
	HOGS. FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spr g Ex. WHEAT-No. 2 Spring.	5.40	(60)	7.90	
5.1	FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.50	(8)	5.75	
5	Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75	ec.	5.20	
8	WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	1.06	00	1.08	
1	No. 2 Red Winter	1.09	65	1.10	- 1
ш	WHEAT—No. 2 Spirmg. No. 2 Red Winter Conn—No. 2 OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2	.56	655	.58	
8	Ryp_No. 2	.41	55	.42	
	Rapine Vo a	.63	66	.64	
	REPER Choice Creamore	24	08	.70	- 1
	Eggs-Fresh	1.6	66	177	
5	PORK-Mess	18 00	651	4 05	
	LARD	111	5100	.113	4
-11	BARLEY-No. 2 BARLEY-No. 2 BUTTER—Choice Creamery EGGS—Fresh PORK—Mess LARD MILWAUKEE WHEAT—No. 2 CORN—No. 2 OATS—No. 2	****	M TON	***	*
9	WHEAT-No. 2	1.05	dit	1.06	
V	CORN-No. 2	.57	66	.58	
	OATS-No. 2	.41	60	.42	
٠.	RYE-No. 2	.56	09	.57	
н	BARLEY-No. 2	.82	(%)	.83	
,	RYE—No. 2 BARLEY—No. 2 PORK—Mean LARD	18.25	(6)	8,50	
511	LARD ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—Mixed OATS—No. 2 RYE	.113	445	.113	40
	Wiretz Vo a Pad	4 000	-		
8	Coun-Mixed	1.09	68	1.10	
3	OATS-No. 2	43	09	.00	
Ш	Ryn	67	119	50	
1	PORK-Mess.	19.00	461	9 95	
9	LARD	.103	K 668	11	
ш	RYE. PORK-Mess. LARD. CINCINNATL WHEAT-No. 2 Red.		***		
t	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1.08	(6	1.09	
t I	CORN	.56	09	.57	
	CORN.	.45	66	.46	
Ž.	KYR.	.65	((8)	.66	
8	PORK-Mess,	18.25	@1	8.50	ы
ě	OATS. RYE. PORK-Mess. LARD. TOLEDO.	.11	- 69	.115	4
٩	WHEAT-No. 2 Red		-	-0.0	
	Cons.	1.10	9	1.11	
8	OATS-No. 2	.07	60	.58	
54)	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN. OATS—No. 2. DETROIT. FLOUR WHEAT—No. 1 White	190	109	.11	9
đ	FLOUR.	4.98	100	4.50	
	WHEAT-No. 1 White	1.05	60	1.06	
11	Conn-No. 2.	.68	66	.50	
	FLOUR. WHEAT—No. 1 White CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed.	.46	115	47	
8	PORK-Mess	18.25	am1	8.75	
t	PORK-Mess. INDIANAPOLIS.	10139	1		
311				1.09	
f	CORN-NO. X	.52	(0)	,53	
ч	CORN-No. 2. OATS-Mixed EAST LIBERTY, P	.43	100	.44	
	CATTLE-Best LIBERTY, P	Ann			
	CALLE Deal	6.00	600	5.50	

THE POSTAL NOTES.

[Washington Special.]

The law authorizing the 3-cent postal

note" directs that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Postmaster General within six months after the date of its ap-

What Provision Has Been Made for Sending Small Sums of Money Through the Mail.

within six months after the date of its approval by the President. The act was signed on March 3, and the postal notes must, therefore, be ready for the public by Sept. 3, 1883, at the latest. The department officials are not ready to state precisely the time at which they can be issued, but there seems to be no good reason why they should not be available at the opening of the new fiscal year, July 1, as the new law requires little additional as the new law requires little additional machinery. Some time will be consumed in advertising for proposals for the new blanks, etc., that are necessary, which, however, are to be furnished by the Public Printer and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, if their estimates are below those received from private persons. A model of the pro-posed postal note is printed on the back of the reports of the committees of both houses. It is about as long as a greenback. At the right hand are two columns giving the months of the year, and the dates of twelve years beginning with the present. At the left hand are three columns of figures. One, representing dollars, is numbered up to 4; the second, representing dimes, is numbered up to 9; the third, representing cents, is also numbered up to 9, and each series ends with a cipher. The note is for sums less than \$5. The Postmaster at the office issuing the note will number At the right hand are two columns giving ter at the office issuing the note will punch the month and the year, the number of doll-ars, number of dimes and number of cents in their respective columns, thus preventing any alteration of the amount or date. By this system the postal notes can be issued for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99. written application will be necessary. The note will be bought like a postage stamp and will be payable to the bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue. The body of the note is a form stating the office at which it is issued and the office to which it is sent. When and the office to which it is sent. When paid the person obtaining payment puts his signature upon the note. It is not claimed that the postal note furnishes the same elements of security as the postal order now in use, where the sender's name is privately forwarded to the office where the order is to be paid; but it is believed that its convenience to all classes of people will be so great as to render the decrease in security of trifling importance. It is expected that it will take the place for transmission of money through the mails of the old fractional currency. Since that was withdrawn there has been no safe and agreeable way of transmitting small sums except postage stamps, which are not regarded with favor as currency, or by the cumber-some process of the postal order. The pos-tal note system has been in use in Great Britain just two years with great popular acceptance. The last annual report of the British Postmaster General shows that 4,462,920 of these postal orders, amounting to £2,000,917, had been issued in one year. The average time they were in circulation was six days, showing that there was no foundation for the idea that they would be devoted to permanent use as currency. The United States postal note is, however, better adapted to public use in several respects than the British postal note. The note, costing three cents, can be issued, as already stated, for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.00, while the British notes can be issued only for ten fixed amounts from I shilling to 20 shillings, no provisions being made for intermediate sums. Our postal note will require only a single blank form, while the British system calls for ten different blanks for the ten grades of orders. The fee for the lowest British postal note is a half-penny; for the highest, 2 pence. The fee for United States postal note will be the same in all cases up to \$5-3 cents. The new rates for postal orders, which are to some extent reductions on existing rates, are as follows: For orders not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; between \$10 and \$15, 10 cents; between \$15 and \$30, 15 cents; between \$30 and \$40, 20 cents; between \$40 and \$50, 25 cents; between \$50 and \$60, 30 cents; between \$60 and

order is to be issued for a greater sum than The New Senate.

\$70, 35 cents; between \$70 and \$80, 40 cents; between \$80 and \$100, 45 cents. No money

The United States Senate is now constituted as follows, one place from New Hampshire being vacant:

Term

1	ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
1	J. T. Morgan, D 1889 Jas, L. Pugh, D 1885 ARKANSAS.	Geo. G. Vest, D 1885
1	Jas. L. Pugh, D, 1889	F. M. Cockrell, D., 1887
ı	A H Garland D 1880	C. F. Manderson R 1880
1	A. H. Garland, D 1889 J. D. Walker, D 1885	C. H. Van Wyck, R. 1887
4	CALIFORNIA. Jas. T. Farley, D 1885 John F. Miller, R 1887	NEVADA.
1	Jas. T. Farley, D 1885	John P. Jones, R 1885
1	John F. Miller, R 1887	Jas. G. Fair, D 1887
1	COLORADO. T. M. Bowen, R1889	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1	T. M. Bowen, R 1889	To be chosen June(R)'s
ı	N P. Hill, R	H. W. Blair, R 1880
J	O H Platt P 1995	J P McPharson D 1886
1	J R Hawley R 1887	Wm J Sewell R 1887
J	J. R. Hawley, R1887 DELAWARE, E. Saulsbury, D1889	NEW YORK.
ı	E. Saulsbury, D 1889	E. G. Lapham, R 1885
ı	T. F. Bayard, D.,1887	Warner Miller, R 188
4	FLORIDA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1	Wilkinson Call, D., 1885 Chas. W. Jones, D., 1887	M. W. Ransom, D. 1889
d	Chas. W. Jones, D. 1887	Z. R. Vance, D 1883
1	GEORGIA.	OHO.
4	A. H. Colquitt, D 1883 Jos. E. Brown, D 1885	John Shorman P 188
П	TELENOIS	OREGON
ı	S. M. Cullom, R 1889	J. N. Dolph. R 1880
8	S. M. Cullom, R 1889 John A. Logan, R 1885	James H. Slater, D.1888
ı	D. W. Voorhees, D., 1885	PENNSYLVANIA.
ı	D. W. Voorhees, D., 1885	J. D. Cameron, R 1882
ı		
ı	T P Wilson P 1000	RHODE ISLAND.
ı	J. F. Wilson, R 1889 Wm. B. Allison, R 1885 KANSAS	W. Alderen D. 188
ı	KANSAS	SOUTH CAROLINA
ı	KANSAS. P. B. Plumb, R 1889 John J. Ingalls, R 1885	M. C. Butler, D 1886
1	John J. Ingalls, R. 1885	Wade ampton, D. 1885
И	RENTUCKY.	TENNESSEE.
H	J. B. Beck, D 1889 John S. Williams, D.1885	 G. Harris, D 1889
ı	John S. Williams, D.1885	H. E. Jackson, D1887
ı	D. I. Others N.	P. Coke P. Your
ì	R. L. Gibson, D 1880 Benj. F. Johas, D 1885	Sam Roll Mayor D 1886
J	MAINE	VERMONT
Ŋ	W. P. Frye, R 1889	Justin S. Morrill, R. 1880
J	W. P. Frye, R 1889 Eugene Hale, R 1887	Geo. F. Edmunds, R.188
1	MARVIAND	VIRGISTA
ı	J. B. Groome, D 1885 A. P. Gorman, D 1887	H. Riddleberger, L., 1889
1	A. P. Gorman, D 1887	William Mahone, 1.188
	O P Hoan P 1000	J. E. Kenna, D 1889
H	H. L. Dawes, R 188)	J N Camden D 1880
	MICHIGAN.	WISCONSIN.
	MICHIGAN. T. W. Palmer, R 1889 Omar D. Conger R. 1887	Angus Cameron, R. 1889
	Omar D. Conger R.1887	P. Sawyer, R 1887
	MINNESOTA.	SUMMARY.
ı	MINNESOTA. D. M. Sabin, R 1889 S. J. R. McMillan, R. 1887	Republicans, f38
	S. J. R. McMillan, R. 1887	Democrats
1	MISSISSIPPI. L. Q. C. Lamar, D1880	independents
ı	J. Z. George, D1887	
9	ar at ocorge, as a continue	
	The Third Ta	riff Reduction.
	THE THIRD THE	rin Reduction.

If we start with the manufactures created by the war of 1812, and the consequent exclusion of imports, and count the tariff of 1816 as the beginning, we can easily grasp the ups and downs of our policy by the aid of the following table:

Tariff of 1810, four years, 21 per cent. Tariff of 1820, four years, 36 per cent. Tariff of 1824, four years, 38 per cent. Tariff of 1828, four years, 42 per cent. Compromise tariff, 1832, with sliding scale

to 30 per cent.

Tariff of 1842, for four years, 33 per cent.

Tariff of 1846, for eleven years, 24 per cent.

Tariff of 1857, for four years, 19 per cent.

Morrill tariff of 1861, decreased in 1872, increased in 1875, amounting upon the dutia-ble imports from 48 (1867) to 43 (1882) per

for ten years, reducing 2 per cent. a year, 42

Commission tariff of 1883, probable rate, 33 per cent. It should be added that, whereas the value

of articles imported upon the free list fifteen years ago was less than 5 per cent. of the whole, it was 30 per cent of the whole in 1882, and will probably be fully one-third under the new tariff.—Springfield Repub

The homeopathic physicians of Massachusetts have petitioned the Legislature of that State for the establishment of an additional insane asylum, to be under the control of their school of medicine.

PARM NOTES.

THE object of an advanced education should be to develop, if possible, a taste for good reading, so that instead of whiling away his long winter evening smoking his pipe behind his neighbor's stove, or in some shop, or roosting on a meal bag or nail keg telling big stories, he will stay at home and read.

Or late years, those so unfortunate as not to have liberal educations conclude that it is useless for them to attempt to compete for honors or distinction against those more fortunate. Franklin, Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, though deficient in the education of the schools, did not quail before educated competitors, but marched boldly for- ley, and one or more raw eggs; beat though deficient in the education of the ward to honor and renown.

THE British Quarterly Journal of flour, and fry in butter. Agriculture says: "The horses of Normandy are a capital race for hard work and scanty fare. Have never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or cum-brous cabriolet, or on the farm, they are enduring and energetic beyond de-scription. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment."

THERE are many qualities essential to constitute the model hog-and although he is not permitted by the laws of nature to laugh or even smile, he enjoys the next blessing of humanity-the disposition to grow fat. He is a happy fellow; when well bred and cared for, he lives like a gentleman of leisure, free from all the trials that disturb this busy world. He has no mortgage on his farm, no notes in bank maturing in the next ten days; yes, he is happy as a hog in clover; when he can't stand up he lies down .- A. Failor.

WE say to two-thirds of the farmers of Iowa-knowing what we say, and saying it with our teeth clinched and our nerves strung, that if you expect to successfully compete with your more enterprising neighbors, there must be a more thorough system rigidly enforced to increase the productiveness of your farms. Your situation imperatively demands that you improve your stock by the introduction of better blood. You must cease scattering the corn in the mud or the snow to stock sheltered in these bleak days on the north side of a wire fence. You must cease the practice which makes you send your 10months-old hogs to market weighing 150 pounds each when your neighbors' hogs of the same age weigh 400 pounds. You must understand your business better so that you will know what your crops cost, and what the food is worth which your hogs and cattle have consumed. The reason why you are behind your more prosperous neighbors is that you have not yet waked up to your duties or your possibilities. You have not place in a hot oven and brown. lived to know your business. For a quarter of a century we have been with | tizing with roast turkey, is made of one you in Iowa farming-have watched pint of large-shelled chestnuts, one your operations-seen wherein you quart of stock, one teaspoonful of lemon failed-know whereof we write-and quice, one table-spoonful of flour and feel the full force of our words when two of butter. Cook the chestnuts for we say you must wake up to a full reali- five minutes in boiling water, then drop zation of your situation, or drag out them into cold water and remove their your life and that of your family in pov- skin; put them on to steam with the erty and obscurity. And all we regret stock and let them simmer for about an is that we cannot arouse you with our hour until they are ready to mash; words as with a forty-horse-power gal- then mash as fine as possible. Brown vanic battery. — Des Moines Register. | the butter and flour in a saucepan and

WE notice frequently outlandish recommendations, agriculturally and horticulturally, which must result in failure and discouragement. We have now before us one of these for stimulating the growth of trees, by boring holes in the ground and pouring in liquid manure about the roots! How the roots are generally to be got at in this way we cannot see. What better can be desired than applying the same liquid uniformly over the ground and let it soak in? If the surface is very hard it should be loosened; or, what we contend is still better, top-dress the surface as far as the branches extend with good manure, and the substance will soon find its way uniformly to the roots with the assistance of the rains. Our own judgment and practice has always been to treat the soil in which the trees, fruit and ornamental, grow, as far as can be done, the same as soil that is cultivated for vegetables or general farm crops, and we have always been satisfied with the result. As plication we will mention this instance: Some years ago a hemlock spruce had and must have been set out in a spot where the soil was not as affluent as that where others were planted. At any rate two wheelbarrow loads of good manure, spread out as far as the extremity of the branches, restored it perfectly the ensuing year, and it was

one of our handsomest trees .- Germantown Telegraph. In early life (sixty years ago) we were taught that it was important in order to have a strong and hardy horse that the colt must be allowed to shift for himself, live out doors through the winter and support himself by gleaning in the stock-fields. And this doctrine is believed, or at least practiced, at the present day, not in solitary cases, but the instances can be found all over the State. There is no doctrine more fallacious, and no practice more detrimental to the future usefulness of the horse or more injurious to the interests of the owner of the colt. The first year of a colt is all important to his future usefulness, and no item in his care and treatment is as essential as plenty of good nourishing food. He needs as much, if not more, than a fully matured horse. Just as a boy's appetite and the demands of his growing system require more food than the man of mature age, so the colt needs more at the period he is building up his flesh and bones than any other period. So give the colts plenty of good food, not in proportion to their size in com-parison to the horse, but feed in proportion to the appetite and the use they have in building up their system. Wallace, in his monthly, says colts need more food than an ordinary horse. Give the colt pure water, not too cold; ousy needn't expect to excite admiration good air, clean quarters, plenty of and respect. The man who has no eneroom, backed by an abundance of mies cannot boast that he has any strong, nourishing food. Then he will friends.

add growth and strength, a solid stitution, and valuable powers. during this solid winter, let the and the boys on the farm recollect the difference in the appetite of a boy and a man, and treat the noble little colt, whose appetite is keen as a boy's who has been all day fishing, and he will repay it in efficient work when he wears the collar. - Iowa State Register.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

POTATO BALLS .- Potato balls are very nice for breakfast. Boil them, and while still warm mash them until these together thoroughly, then mo'd in balls, dip in beaten eggs and then in

BOILED MACKEREL .- Sometimes the mackerel intended for breakfast is not fresh enough in the morning to be eatable; it is then a good time to serve-boiled mackerel. Wrap the fish in a cloth securely so that you can lift it-from the kettle when it is tender without breaking it. If you change the water two or three times, it will freshen in a very few minutes; do not change from boiling water to cold, but pour from the teakettle each time.

FOR soft custard, boil one pint of milk in a double boiler; beat the yelks of three eggs and add one-half a cup of sugar and a saltspoonful of salt. Pour the boiling milk over the eggs and cook in the double boiler until it thickens like cream, stirring all the time. Strain, and when cool add one-half of a tea-spoonful of vanilla. Beat stiff the whites of three eggs, scald them over a sieve, drain and pile them lightly on the custard and garnish with jelly.

FOR a white fruit-cake use one cup of butter and two cups of white sugar and beat them together thoroughly; then add one cup of milk, two and a half cups of flour, the whites of seven eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat all well before adding the fruit. Take one pound each of raisins, figs, dates and blanched almonds, and a quarter of a pound of citron; cut all very fine, sprinkle with flour and mix with the other ingredients. Bake slowly.

APPLE OMELET. -- This is a delicate dish and is a nice accompaniment to boiled spare-rib or roast pork. Take eight or ten large tart apples, pare them, and stew them in a preserving kettle until they are very soft. Mash them so that there will be no lumps, add one cup of sugar, one table-spoonful of butter, and cinnamon or other spices to suit the taste; let the apples cool before putting in the beaten yelks of four eggs, stir well together, beat the whites to a stiff froth, add to the apples, then pour into a shallow pudding dish,

CHESTNUT sauce, which is very appestir in the stock and chestnuts and cook about two minutes; season with salt, pepper and the lemon juice.

CHICKEN SALAD .- Good Cheer contributes the following recipe: One large chicken boiled till tender; when cool take all the meat from the bones: use it all except the skin; cut it up into small pieces; to a quart of chicken add one pint of celery cut fine. Dressing: One table-spoonful of mustard, moistened; piece of butter the size of an egg, one-half teaspeonral of salt, a little pepper, one-half cup of vinegar. Put all on the stove to scald. Beat three eggs and stir into the vinegar, not too hot, but hot enough to make it thick. Pour this over the prepared chicken. Add salt and pepper to taste.

Senator Tabor and the Drummer.

They tell a good story now on Senator Tabor, of Colorado. It is related that, when Tabor was on the Kansas Pacific train going to Washington to take his seat, he met a Hebrew drumsome evidence of the effect of such ap- | mer who had known him some time by reputation. To pass the time they engaged in a game of seven-up. The a rusty appearance and at last fell play was even until the close of the sec-much behind the others in depth of ond game, when the drummer received ond game, when the drummer received color. It was about 12 feet in height, four kings and an eight-spot. A queen was turned up.

> "Mr. Dabor, I visht it vas boker. If ve vas blayin' boker I would bet you my whole bun-dell." "How much is your bundle?" asked

"Great Heaven!" said the drummer.

the noble Senator from Colorado. "Two hundred and fifty tollar," replied the drummer.

"Well," replied Tabor, "if you give me the queen which is turned, I will go you. "Tun," said the drummer, and Tabor

picked up the queen. "Dot ees a shnap," whispered the drummer, showing his hand to a man

in the next seat. "I should smile," answered the man laconically.

"Vood you like to bet some more, Meester Dabor?" asked the commercial tourist with an insinuating smile. "Yes," said the noble Senator, "I have

a fair hand; I will make it \$500." "I haf only fiftey," replied the drum-mer, and he made the bet good for \$300. "What haf you got, Meester Dabor?"

"Four aces," answered Colorado's favorite son, showing the fatal one-spots. The drummer was perfectly paralyzed, and unable to speak, while the noble Senator stowed the pot in his togs. Slowly drawing a cigar from his pocket. Colorado's favorite was about to light up and withdraw, when the drummer recovered his sense of speech. Leaning forward he said, "Eet ish all right, Meester Dabor; you haf won the money sgquare; but great Heaven! Mr. Dabor. vot had der g-veen to do mit four aces?

A MAN who can't excite envy or jeal-